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upon the coasting steamers coming from the port of Manzanillo, where smallpox is epidemic, and most likely some passengers will arrive with the disease in its period of incubation, which later on will develop into a more or less malignant form of smallpox. Yellow fever seems stationary, and, as the troops are now in active operations in the field, those taken with it are carried to the provisional hospitals established in the surrounding country.

Bills of health have been issued during the week to the following vessels: February 9, steamship *Earnford*, British, for Philadelphia, and steamship *Earnwood*, British, for Baltimore; February 10, steamship *Earnwell*, British, for Baltimore; February 11, steamship *Chollertm*, British, for New Orleans; February 13, steamship *Ironopolis*, British, for Baltimore; February 14, steamship *Remus*, British, for Philadelphia; February 15, steamship *Topia*, British, for Philadelphia, and steamship *Niagara*, American, for New York (visa).

Respectfully,

Dr. HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

DENMARK.

Quarantine measures in the Danish Antilles against Cuba.

COPENHAGEN, January 29, 1896.

SIR: This legation has just received from the Danish foreign office a note to the effect that the Government of the Danish Antilles, in view of the prevalence of yellow fever and other epidemic diseases in malignant form in Cuba, has replaced the quarantine of five days against vessels from the ports of that island by a quarantine of fifteen days.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. RISLEY,
U. S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

Report on the existence of infectious diseases in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, January 30, 1896.

SIR: Information having reached me that the health authorities at New York had notified certain steamship lines that on account of the prevalence of smallpox and typhus in this and other places in England, it would thereafter be necessary for the forecastles of vessels to be fumigated, I, in order to ascertain the facts so far as Liverpool is concerned, communicated with the medical officer of health here, and I now inclose a copy of his reply with the request that the information be furnished to the health officers at the various ports of entry in the United States.

I may add that I obtain each week from the medical officer of health his official report of the sanitary condition of the city during the previous two weeks so that I may give reliable information on this point in the bills of health issued by this office to vessels sailing hence to the United States. Whenever a large number of cases of infectious diseases exist I make a point of specially communicating the same to the Surgeon General of the Marine-Hospital Service or to the Department, but since the commencement of this year, as stated in the inclosed com-

munication, not a single case of smallpox has appeared, and only 13 cases in all of typhus.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. NEAL,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
Liverpool, January 29, 1896.

SIR: In reply to your letter of to-day, I beg to inform you that the city is at present particularly free from infectious disease. Not a single case of smallpox exists at the present time, nor has there been any notified during the past two months. Typhus is not at all prevalent, only some 13 cases having been reported since January 1, 5 of which came from one house.

Yours faithfully,

E. W. HOPE,
Medical Officer of Health.

UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Liverpool.*

FRANCE.

Abatement of the smallpox epidemic in Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, *January 27, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the scourge of smallpox which has afflicted this place for some months past has abated to such an extent that the city proper may now be considered free from the disease. It seems now to be confined to the village of Mozargue, a suburban town on the southern limits of the city, the population of which is largely composed of Italian workingmen. As I have heretofore reported, the city authorities give no figures concerning epidemics of any nature, but from the statements of physicians and others in position to know the facts I believe it well within the limits to place the number of cases during the epidemic in Marseilles proper at 5,000. During the past two months more than 40,000 persons have been vaccinated at the public establishments, and this, with other precautions, has been successful in clearing the city of the epidemic.

In view of present conditions I have considered it my duty to inform shippers that the quarantine restrictions will be removed thirty days from this date.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CLAUDE M. THOMAS,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAPAN.

Cholera in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *February 4, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the outbreak of cholera in Chiba Ken, of which I notified you in my letter of January 25, still continues, and the disease has appeared also in the Ken of Ibaraki. as follows: January 24 to February 3, Chiba Ken, 12 cases, 16 deaths; January 24 to February 3, Ibaraki Ken, 3 cases.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.